

## A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF ANOBIIDAE FROM BRAZIL

(COLEOPTERA)

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ABSTRACT—The new genus and species *Neoptilinus granulatus* White is described from Lambary, Brazil. The new genus belongs to the Ptiliniinae and is related to *Ptilinus*.

Seven specimens from the recently purchased Halik collection constitute a new genus and species nearest the almost world-wide genus *Ptilinus*. The following descriptions are from these specimens.

*Neoptilinus*, n. gen.

Type-species: *Neoptilinus granulatus*, n. sp.

General: Body elongate-cylindrical, nearly parallel-sided from dorsal view; pubescence sparse and short; all body surfaces densely, finely granulate; body black.

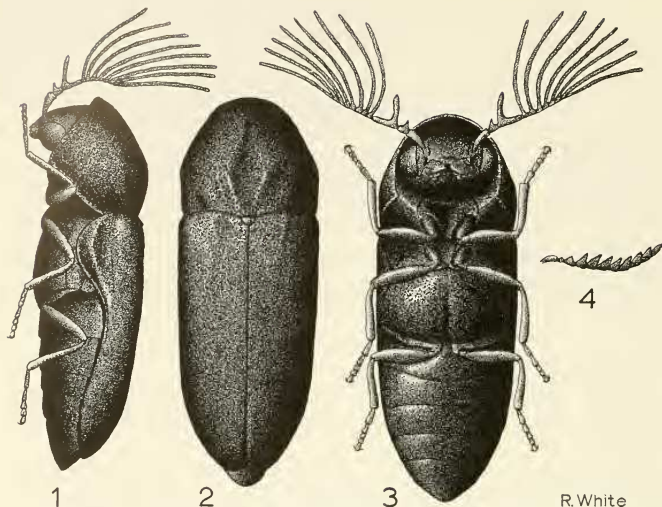
Head: Eyes of both sexes rather small, bulging; front nearly evenly convex side to side; clypeus weakly marked posteriorly, labrum densely pubescent; antenna 11-segmented, that of male strongly pectinate from 4th to 10th segments, that of female serrate from 3rd to 10th segments; last segment of maxillary and labial palpi elongate and pointed; mentum transversely trapezoidal, narrowed anteriorly.

Dorsal surface: Pronotum elongate, slightly wider than long, with 2 longitudinal carinae basally, lateral margin fine, distinct, complete; scutellum small, transverse; elytra not striate, humerus distinct, lateral margin markedly sinuate, epipleuron wide.

Ventral surface: Prosternum length before front coxae equal to width of a coxa, depressed, extending between coxae, nearly attaining coxal apex; front coxae separated by nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  width of a coxa; middle coxae separated by nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  width of a coxa; metepisternum wide, narrowed near base by elytron; metipimeron large, visible; metasternum grooved posteriorly at center; hind coxae narrow, elongate, not attaining elytra; 1st abdominal segment slightly depressed, not carinate for hind legs; in male 5th abdominal segment longest, rather cone-shaped, 1st segment second longest, 2nd segment moderate in length, 3rd and 4th segments subequal, shortest; in female 1st segment longest, 5th second longest, 2nd segment moderate, 3rd and 4th subequal, shortest, 5th segment more distinctly cone-shaped than in male; 1st abdominal suture weaker than others but evident throughout, bisinuate, others nearly straight and weakly double at center; pygidium of both sexes exposed beyond elytral apex.

This genus belongs to the subfamily Ptiliniinae and is most nearly related to *Ptilinus* Müller. The primary differences are as follows: the side of each elytron is faintly sinuate in *Ptilinus*, but in *Neoptilinus* it

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Figs. 1-4. *Neoptilinus granulatus*, n. gen., n. sp.: 1, holotype male, lateral; 2, same, dorsal, appendages omitted; 3, same, ventral; 4, female antenna.

is distinctly sinuate; in *Ptilinus* the anterior tibia is toothed and in *Neoptilinus* it is not toothed; and the pronotum of *Ptilinus* is asperate anteriorly while that of *Neoptilinus* is not at all asperate.

***Neoptilinus granulatus*, n. sp.**

(Figs. 1-4)

General: Body elongate cylindrical, 2.7 to 2.85 times as long as wide, pronotum slightly wider than elytra; pubescence grayish, sparse, so short as to be difficult to detect; body granulations smallest on metasternum and abdomen, largest at sides and near base of pronotum; body black, femora black with reddish evident, tibiae, tarsi and antennae dull dusky red; dorsal surface nearly lusterless, ventral surface more shining.

Head: Eyes separated by 2.5 to 2.8 times vertical diameter of an eye; front finely granulate, genae densely, rather coarsely punctate and finely granulate, punctures on genae so dense as to obscure granulation; male antenna with 1st segment long, arcuate, broadest apically, 2nd segment less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  as long as 1st, with a broad basal process, width of segment about equal to length, 3rd segment a little shorter than 1st, with a long basal process, width of segment  $\frac{1}{4}$  greater than length, segments 4 through 10 short, subequal in length, each about  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of 2nd segment, each with a process about 18 or 19 times as long as segment, segment 11 much elongated, processes of segments 4 through 10, and segment 11,

flattened, 2 to 3 times wider than deep; antenna of female with 1st segment long, arcuate, widest apically, 2nd segment less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of 1st, triangular, a little longer than wide, 3rd segment shorter than 1st, triangular, longer than wide, segments 4 through 10 similar in length, each about  $\frac{1}{2}$  as long as 1st, each produced laterally and wider than long, process of 4th segment lateral, processes of following segments becoming more inclined, 11th segment spindle shaped, over 2 times as long as wide; last segment of maxillary palpus roughly 3 times as long as wide, last segment of labial palpus roughly 4 times as long as wide (palpi of specimens obscured).

Dorsal surface: Pronotum longitudinally, shallowly depressed at center, depression bordered basally with 2 distinct carinae, surface somewhat depressed lateral to each basal carina, and depressed before humerus, disk somewhat produced each side of longitudinal depression, granulation fine and dense, granulations largest at sides and in depressions near base; each elytron with a weak longitudinal carina at base midway between suture and humerus, latter fairly prominent, granulations largest at side and base.

Ventral surface: Prosternum granulate; metasternum granulate-punctate, punctures irregular in size; abdomen granulate-punctate, punctures irregular in size.

Length: 4.1 to 5.0 mm.

The male holotype (USNM no. 71444), the allotype, and the 5 paratypes (2 males, 3 females) are in the U.S. National Museum of Natural History and bear the data, Lambary, M. Geraes, XI, 1924, J. Halik, Brazil, Halik 1966, Collection. The holotype bears the Halik collection number 10523, the allotype bears 2259, the 2 male paratypes bear 2261 and 2361, and the 3 female paratypes bear 2260, 2362, and 2360. Lambary is located just northwest of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

If aptness is an attribute of the words published by M. Pic (see references) to validate his 7 Brazilian *Ptilinus* species names, then *N. granulatus* has not already been named, for all of Pic's descriptions have at least a word or two which do not fit this species. The descriptions (consisting of as few as 15 words) are vague and superficial, but each mentions one or more characters not possessed by this species, such as reddish color, elytral striae, or dense pubescence.

#### REFERENCES

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